THE FARMER & GARDENER.

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We insert with pleasure the following memorial to the General Assembly of Maryland, and hope that it may have the effect of eliciting the attention of that body to a too long neglected interest. There is no question in our mind, but that the time has arrived for action, and that, unless something be speedily done to arrest the downward course of things, this state will, ere many years shall have elapsed, present a spectacle as humiliating to the pride of her citizens as it will be fatal to their prosperity and happiness.

The memorial is, we learn, in a course of circulation in the several counties for signatures, and we hope those friends of Agriculture who may have charge of it, will lose no time in discharging the important trust confided to them.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of Maryland.

THE *memorial* of the undersigned, farmers, planters, and those friendly to the pursuits of agriculture, most respectfully beg leave to represent to your honorable body:

That they have, for a length of time, viewed with feelings of profound regret and mortification, the very depressed condition of the agriculture of the State; nor have they with emotions of less pain seen a portion of her population, urged by dire necessity, abandoning the homes of their parents and the birth places of themselves and children, and seeking new residences in the far west and south-west. Believing, as your memorialists do, that the strength and wealth of the state consist in the prosperity and welfare of its population, and that it behoves a wise and paternal government, so far as in its power lies, to husband, promote, and protect, the interests of its people—and believing, also, that by devoting a portion of the now ample funds of Maryland, to the furtherance of objects in which every agriculturist has a deep and lasting interest—nay, in which the pride, honor, and well-being of the State itself is vitally concerned,—your memorialists would beg leave to make an appeal to your honors in the hope, that in your wisdom and patriotism, you will see the propriety of granting such relief, as will tend to inspire the husbandmen of this good old member of the confederacy, with renewed energies, and a determination to improve the soil, which must be dear to us all. Thus confiding, they approach you with the firm conviction that it will be only necessary to make their wishes known, to ensure the success of their prayer.

It is known to every well informed citizen of Maryland, that most of her soil was originally fertile, and yielded generous returns for the labor bestowed upon its culture—that her climate is highly favorable to the growth and maturity of almost every species of products—that she is blessed with numerous bays, rivers and tributary streams—but while the undersigned are grateful for those blessings—while they turn upon the past history of the agricultural results of the industry and enterprise of the landed interest, the sad spectacle which is presented by contrasting it with their present disastrous condition, but serves to fill them with the unmingled feelings of the profoundest sorrow. By a course of injudicious cultivation, that soil once so bountiful of the products of the earth, has, to a great extent, been reduced to a state of poverty, which almost forbids the hope of remuneration, and industrious and enterprising cultivators, in innumerable instances, have been compelled to seek *competence*, in far distant places, for themselves and offspring; for the sad reality of exhausted fields, have convinced them, that in the old pursuits of husbandry they can no longer find it at home.

While all parts of the state have suffered more or less from emigration, your memorialists have been credibly informed, that from Charles and St. Mary's Counties alone, property and money to the amount of nearly one million and a half of dollars, have been within eighteen months removed to the frontier States, and that, in many instances, proprietors have carried off their slaves and other transportable means, leaving their estates not only undisposed of, but absolutely untenanted. The consequences, attendant upon such a disastrous state of things, need not be all innumerated by your memorialists, as they must be as obvious to your honors, as is the fact, that, if this spirit of removal should not be stayed, lands must continue to decrease in value until they shall have reached a price which will prostrate the landed interest—fields which once blossomed with luxuriant vegetation, and rendered their proprietors prosperous and happy, will become forests—our population will be so lessened as to deprive Maryland of her political importance in the scale of states, and when it shall be too late to remedy the evil, we shall have to deplore the melancholy effects of our listlessness and indifference.

Your memorialists would respectfully ask—Is there no remedy for this cruel evil? They think there is. It is known to your honors, that the attention of the agricultural community has been, for the last few years seriously called to the importance of cultivating the Mulberry with a view of feeding the Silk worm, and more recently to that of raising Beets with a view of making Sugar. For the cultivation of both the Mulberry and Beet, the soil and climate of Maryland, are most happily adapted. Of the profitableness of the first of these pursuits, France and Italy bear the most eloquent proofs—their husbandmen, from the wealthy land-holder to the more humble peasant, have each found in it a source of great profit; and of the advantages of the culture of the Sugar Beet, the successful enterprise of thousands of the agriculturists of France and Germany, is the strongest evidence of the truth of the fact that could be desired.

Already the culture of silk, under the auspices and patronage of the governments of the eastern states, has assumed an importance, as an item of agricultural products, that promises to be productive of the happiest effects. In those states, several of the legislatures, some years since, took a just view of the subject, and, by offering premiums and granting bounties, encouraged their citizens to engage in the culture. Thus animated and encouraged by the parental care of those legislative bodies, their agricultural communities entered into the culture with becoming spirit, and now present to their brethren of the other states an example worthy alike of their emulation and praise. While the *farmers* there have sedulously set themselves to work to produce the raw material, individual enterprise, and corporations, have been equally busy in building up manufactories for the fabrication of silk goods, thus affording ample markets for the products of their agriculturists. And from the best information to be obtained by your memorialists, they are led to believe that the Silk culture in the section of country to which they have referred, has not only been greatly increased, but has been found to be highly profitable; and is likely to prove a source of permanent wealth to those engaged in it. It, therefore, appears to your memorialists, that, if in a climate and soil like those of New England—the first cold and inhospitable—and the latter, naturally much inferior to that of Maryland—the culture of the silk has been found so eminently conducive to the prosperity of its citizens—surely in this state, where we are so peculiarly blessed with an auspicious sky, and land, either generous or kind, every thing is hoped for, provided your honors who are the guardians of the public welfare, will extend a beneficent hand in furthering a branch of labor, which offers so many inducements to engage in its pursuit. Various authors who have written upon this subject all concur in representing it as lucrative, and nothing is wanting to urge our citizens to engage in it with spirit, but the countenance and support of the state government. Should your memorialists be asked, why should this be necessary?—They will answer, that as it is a difficult task for even the most enterprising and foresighted to abandon old habits and customs, and modes of culture, and that it requires a stronger stimulant than prospective gain to induce the agricultural community of Maryland, they fear, to embrace the pursuit of this

branch of industry, unless the legislature by its fostering care should offer premiums and bounties to withdraw them in part from the time-honored, though profitless occupations of their fathers.

Influenced by such motives, and actuated by kindred principles, with a foresight which is alike honorable to their heads and hearts, the lawgivers of our sister states of New England, have set an example that has already produced a state of things which is as promotive of individual blessings, as it is honorable to the pride of those states, and conducive to their wealth. Nor have they been content to stop in the furtherance of this great interest; for casting their eyes around, and looking to the future, with the forecast of statesmen and patriots, they are there, in all directions, encouraging the culture of the Sugar beet, with a view of adding the manufacture of Sugar, from this root, to the other branches of their industry.

Beholding these things at a distance, and placing a just estimate upon their intrinsic value—properly appreciating their importance to private as well as public prosperity—your memorialists would be wanting in state pride, and deaf to the injunctions of experience, did they not appeal to your patriotism to make an effort to rescue the fame of Mayland and the welfare of her citizens, from the dangers that surround them.

At a period like the present, when the coffers of the state are full—when with a laudable and just ambition she is generously engaged in promoting great objects of internal improvement, your memorialists cannot believe for a moment, that you will withhold your countenance and support from the agricultural community—from that community who is at once the pride and strength of Maryland. And they, therefore pray, that your honors will make such appropriations, as will set on foot,

1st. An agricultural school and pattern farm.

2dly. A general State Agricultural Society, to be formed by delegates from county establishments.

3dly. County Agricultural Societies, to be voluntarily formed.

4thly. That the State should grant bounties to those engaging to certain extents in the culture of the Mulberry, making of Silk, and in the culture of the Sugar Beet, and the manufacture of Sugar therefrom—and

5thly. That the State should appoint an Agent to collect and prepare all available information, relative to the last branch of industry, and that the expense of publication should be borne by the state; which when published, to be circulated gratuitously for the benefit of the people of Maryland.

Another plan suggests itself to your memorialists, the which they submit in all due respect to the superior judgment of your honors, leaving it to your wisdom to adopt either, or to frame some other suitable plan, calculated to answer the proposed end, as to you may seem most fit and proper.

A Pattern Farm and School for each county, or districts to be laid off by law. At these establishments the students or apprentices, in addition to the usual avocations of the farm and school, should manufacture the implements of husbandry for their own use.

The capital to be raised by subscription to an incorporated joint stock company, by the inhabitants of the several counties or districts, which should not exceed one thousand dollars for each thousand white inhabitants, and in no county should the capital exceed thirty thousand dollars.

The stockholders after ten thousand dollars shall have been subscribed in such county, or district, to meet and choose eight managers, and annually thereafter to make a similar election. The state to choose four managers, making in all twelve managers to each incorporated company. These managers to select a headman or superintendant, and all necessary assistants to carry on the business of the farm,—and also to appoint a professor and such assistant tutors as may be required.

The managers thus to be appointed, should meet monthly and give such directions and instructions as might be called for by the interests of the institution.

At these schools students might be admitted, or apprentices taken, in such numbers as might be thought proper, who should regularly serve until twenty-one years of age, and be governed by the same obligations and laws as now obtain in cases of other apprentices.

When any such school or farm shall have been organized and put into practical operation, and the sum of ten thousand dollars actually paid in, on a legal notification to that effect, being made known to the state treasurer, he should be authorised to pay into the hands of the treasurer of such association, a sum of money equal in amount to the interest of the capital thus raised by such county or district: or in the event of a larger capital being raised, that he should pay such sum as would be equivalent to the interest thereon, which interest should be paid annually or semi-annually.

The sum or sums of money thus to be raised by the counties or districts, to be exclusively appropriated to the objects connected with the establishments respectively.

Periodical accounts of all expenditures to be made to the State treasurer, to be by him laid before the legislature at their annual sessions.

All profits arising from such establishments to be biennially divided among the several stockholders, and the property of such incorporations to be exempt from taxation, either to the state or the county in which they may be respectively located.

To your memorialists it appears most evident, that such Institutions are loudly called for by the best interests of the state, and they feel confident that your honors will coincide with them in the opinion, that the period has arrived when it is imperiously necessary that something must be done. They conceive that by the establishment of those schools and pattern farms invaluable benefits will ensue to the agricultural community and to the state at large: they believe that by a judicious arrangement and economy in their organization, and in the manner of carrying them on, no other burthen will fall upon the state than the first outlay should you adopt the first plan suggested—and in the event of your fixing on the second, that nothing farther than the specified *interest* money will be annually required, as it appears plain to your memorialists, that the *labor* of the farm could, and would be, performed, in the adoption of either plan, by the students or apprentices.

It appears also to your memorialists highly proper, that in these establishments there should be engaged, 1st, a competent and intelligent farmer: 2d, a lecturer upon Chemistry, as applicable to the business of husbandry: 3d, a gardener skilled in the proper culture of the Mulberry: 4th, a person thoroughly acquainted with the management of Silk-worms and the conversion of the cocoons into sewing Silk, and another acquainted with the beet culture and the mode of making Sugar from that root.

The organization of the Agricultural Societies, which your memorialists propose, could not be onerous to the state treasuries; because the outlay would be restricted by the *interest* of those who should be members of them. In Massachusetts, with the view of stimulating agriculturists to form such associations, the state has generously enacted, that for every dollar subscribed by each of its members, she will give a like sum. The aggregate amount thus collected is, periodically, distributed in premiums—some to the owner of the best cultivated farm, of given dimensions; others for the greatest quantity of corn raised upon a certain number of acres. So also, the wheat and rye grower, the raiser of the best crop of potatoes; the breeder of the best horse, cow or hog; the owner of the cow, feed considered, which yields the greatest quantity of milk and butter in a year; the person who raises the greatest number of Mulberry trees, and the raiser of the most silk, have each and all their inducement, in the shape of bounties and premuims, to animate them in the noble contest of agricultural rivalry. Your memorialists would further state, that they are informed, that while the annual burthen upon the treasury of the state of Massachusetts is comparatively small, compared with the magnitude of the good effected, the happiest results have been produced. Each individual there, engaged in the pursuits of husbandry, feels himself called upon by that ennobling sentiment—moral obligation—to excel his neighbor,—and thus, by the excitement of a spirit of rivalry, virtuous in its conception, and holy in its objects and prosecution, have the legislature produced a feeling and a pride, whose benefits are to be seen in the fruitfulness of a comparatively barren soil, and the prosperity and happiness of the people.

With this exposition of their views, your memorialists respectfully ask your Honorable body, to take the subjects treated of in this memorial, into your serious and dispassionate consideration, and to grant them such relief as to you may seem meet and proper, and they as in duty bound will ever pray.

RAZOR POWDER.

I never shave myself without a strong feeling of gratitude to our townsman, Mr. Child, for his invaluable Razor Powder, and without a strong resolve to make it better known. I feel it a duty both to him and the public to bear testimony to the excellence of his invention in securing that great luxury, a keen and smooth cutting Razor.

It is only to be sprinkled on a strap or any smooth surface, when it produces the most exquisite and enduring edge.

It is to be had at J. Gould's, No. 202, Baltimore opposite Hanover street. W.

THE SILK CULTURE IN VIRGINIA.

We derive great pleasure in being able to lay the following evidence of the growing importance of the Silk culture in the Valley of Virginia, first because we believe that it will, if properly encouraged, add much to the value of the products of that high-minded old member of the union; and secondly, because the example will, we trust, tend to induce other parts of the state to emulate the good work of their brethren in the valley. We are gratified also, to learn by this paragraph, that the culture is likely to find favor in the legislature. This latter circumstance we hope most sincerely will stir up the legislatures of other states to take counsel and follow the path of duty which will thus have been marked out for them.

SILK—The lady of Mr. Simon Carson, of this county, has presented us with a skein of sewing silk, raised from the silkworm and manufactured under her own superintendence. Mr. Amos Lupton has also shown us two samples of silk manufactured on his farm in this neighborhood. They are beautiful articles, and are pronounced by our merchants to be of an excellent quality.

Both of the above mentioned individuals, we learn, are making preparations for an increased production of silk during the summer. Mr. Lupton will try the experiment of raising two crops; the first the produce of about one hundred thousand worms.

The common mulberry tree of this Valley was used in these experiments, and the result has proved that, for sewing silk, it produces at least as good an article as that of the Chinese or Italian mulberry. Indeed, so well convinced of this are those engaged in the silk culture at the north, who have seen a sample of the Valley mulberry, that orders have been forwarded to this neighborhood for cuttings and seed. One gentleman has received an order for all the seed he can procure.

The importance of the silk culture may be inferred from the fact, that the amount of manufactured silks imported into the United States during the year ending on the 30th Sept. 1835, was $17,470,000! A little enterprise is all that is wanting among our agricultural community to secure a fair portion of this large amount of money. We hope our farmers will not let it slip through their fingers without an exertion to secure it.

This subject has already attracted the attention of our legislature. The committee of Agriculture of the House of Delegates has been instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for premiums to be paid by the commonwealth for the encouragement of the culture of silk. Several of the states now give premiums on the raw silk—Massachusetts, we believe, gives $2 on the pound. It deserves the favorable consideration of the legislature.—*Winchester Republican.*

ALTERNATION OF CROPS—DRAINING—IMPROVEMENT OF STOCK—HORTICULTURE.

Extracts from the speech of Achilles D. Johnson, Esq., delivered before the Central Agricultural Society and Mechanic's Institute of Lynchburg, Virginia.—Concluded.

4th. *Alternatian* of crops. This is a subject of vital importance to the improvement of our husbandry—and has been too little attended to by our farmers—but is beginning to be more so. The introduction of clover and grass has contributed largely to the beneficent change, by inducing the farmer, in mercy, to spare his devoted soils, and to suffer them, a little, to take care of themselves. We have been particularly deficient in the cultivation of root crops, to which clover and grain succeeded admirably. In the Northern States, and indeed in every country where cultivation is rapidly advancing, these constitute a great item in the rotation of crops. They also form one of the great articles of food, as well for stock as for people, and are indeed an important article of commerce. But their great advantage is in the maintenance and multiplication of stock, which in time contribute to an extension of the means for the improvement of the soil. Should we not then enlarge the sphere of these—not to be sure on all our fields, but on the rich lots in the vicinity of our houses—on our Tobacco lots, which year after year receive the greater portion of our improving means in the cultivation of that royal plant? As I have failed to notice in its proper place, the best application of the husbanded aliment of plants, I will notice it here. The object is to apply and to retain all its gaseous and fluid properties. It should be added then in its freshest state, before putrescence occurs. For Indian Corn or for root crops it should be laid on either in drills, or broadcast, and ploughed in, in the fall—For small grain, it should still be ploughed in, and not administered on the surface. In this way it supplies equally sustenance to the roots by its fluids, and by its gaseous evaporation to the tops. I admit that circumstances might vary this rule to advantage. Where young clover is expected to fail, and on meadows well set, but poor, surface applications are proper. But to secure the greatest good to the soil, in the general, certainly internal applications are best. In the material world, after production, nature is ever going on with her putrescent operations, in which the gaseous properties and fluids of reproducing matter escape. It should surely be applied then in its freshest condition.

5th. *Pasturage.* I think many of our farmers have erred greatly, as well in pasturing some lands too much, as in not pasturing others sufficiently. Too much pasturage has indeed been one of the great evils of our agriculture. Meadows ought to be pastured in dry seasons particularly, after having been mowed. It renders the soil more dense in winter, and preserves the roots of the grass from exposure. The myriad of insects which live and multiply among the fibres of the roots during the summer, are thereby destroyed. Yet pasturage even here should cease at the proper time. Cattle will nibble and nibble at the grass, till they devour it by the root. I am clearly of the opinion that light clovered land should be pastured moderately in autumn. In this case, too, the roots of the clover will be preserved from the freezing process of winter. I have not unfrequently seen, at the breaking up of winter, the roots of clover pointing upwards. Moderate pasturage, too, prepares a light soil for wheat or rye, by making it more dense.

6th. *Draining.* This is an operation to which the people of Upper Virginia particularly, are mostly strangers—except on their wet meadows. Under draining is now much used in other countries, as well on upland as on meadows, for the acceleration of the escape of superabundant water. It is used on lands which are constantly cultivated—and which by their level surface or stiff argilaceous quality, would otherwise retain too much moisture. The roots of plants must have air as well as water—and this operation discharges the abundant moisture, and induces the deficient atmosphere.

7th. *Stock.* We should improve the blood and quality of our cattle, and increase our attention to sheep husbandry. Wool is one of the greatest staples of commerce in the world—and cattle are one of the great means of improvement of the soil—both are eliciting the most aspiring attentions of the best farmers in every country. I have recommended on another occasion the growth of as much stock as every farmer's clear productions of the soil will permit, and again recommend it as the most practicable requisite of improvement.

8th. *Horticulture.* Orchards are surely the great, but refined, elegant, and proper luxury of every farm and every country. They are indeed the accomplished ornament which sets off every plantation, and adds health, spirits and moral beauty to every domicil. Nor are their balmy breath and beauty in blossoms, or their aromatic perfumes and crimson blush in autumn, their only recommendations. In some sections of our own country, the melting peach, and spicy apple, and saccharine pear are cultivated as extensive and profitable articles of city luxury and trade. In some of these they have been grown to a perfection, to which our notions of them here, are but a beggarly account. Let us turn our attention, then, more than we have done, to the grafting and propagating of better fruit, and to a more preservative treatment of our orchards. The man who, under the influence of a mania, could lay the axe to the root of a beautiful and chosen orchard, must be a moral maniac indeed—as bad as those whom he seeks to reform.

ON THE DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS——No. V.

The medical treatment of Glanders—With regret we must confess that nothing satisfactory can be said on the medical treatment of glanders. There have been a thousand protended specifics, and even regular and scientific practitioners have flattered themselves that they have discovered this chief among the veterinary desiderata, a cure for glanders. Some horses have apparently recovered, and that under every stage of the disease except where the lungs were much tuberculated, and abscesses had appeared. They have recovered under every mode of treatment, and without any medical treatment. Hence it has

happened that almost every drug, in its turn, has been considered as a specific, and every one has sunk into disregard and disuse. The only cure, the cheapest and the best, and that which in the majority of instances you will strenuously recommend, is the bullet or the axe.

The first condition necessary towards effecting any improvement in an animal affected with this disease, is its removal into a pure atmosphere. Glanders is the peculiar malady of the stabled horse. Then it is evident that the preparation for, or the foundation of a cure, must consist in the removal of every exciting cause of the disease. The horse must breathe a pure and cool atmosphere. He must be turned out, or placed in a situation equivalent to being turned out, or that of which there was only a probability of accomplishing under the most favorable circumstances, becomes absolutely impossible. We have said that, the affection of the nostril, in its earliest form and appearance, *is not the local symptom of a constitutional disease.* The disease is at first purely a local one, and it long continues so. It is only when the part is debilitated, disorganised by the continuance of inflammatory action, or the local inflammation runs its usual course, that the vitiated secretion is absorbed, and the constitution empoisoned. Our bad management produced that local inflammation, and that management must be radically reformed ere we can remove the inflammation or its consequences: therefore we say, that the breathing of a cool and pure atmosphere must constitute the foundation of our remedial practice.

The majority of those who pretend to cure glanders, recommend that the horse should be turned out, after he has taken a sufficient quantity of their medicine. In fact, if any good is accomplished, it is principally or entirely by this turning out.

The danger of contagion in turning out—A salt marsh is, above all others, the place for this experiment: but there is a great deal of caution required even here. No sound horse must be in the same pasture or in a neighboring one: the matter conveyed by the wind may communicate, and has communicated, the disease. The fences or gates may receive a portion of the matter, which may harden upon them, and many a month after, become a source of mischief; nay, we may, perhaps, be justified in saying, that the virus may cling about the very herbage and empoison it. I should hardly dare trust even cattle and sheep with a glandered horse, for the experiments are not sufficiently numerous or decided as to the exemption of these animals from the contagion of glanders: at all events we should fear the reception of the virus on an abraded surface. We should, therefore, have a little field devoted to the glandered horse, and, to him alone. I would not even admit other glandered horses, for they might be reinfected.

The impossibility of local applications—We return to the nature of the disease—chronic local inflammation, terminating in constitutional affection. Can we get at this local inflammation, and either by some emollient or sedative application, or by that which will produce a greater temporary irritation, but of a different character, successfully attack it? Why, although we know it is an affection of the schneiderian membrane, we do not know what part of it, and therefore we must apply our injections haphazard: hence it is better to use no injections, and least of all those acrimonious ones, which can only torture the animal, and hasten the termination of the affair.

Counter-irritants—Blisters, or setons, along the nasal bones, or the junction between them, and the upper jaw bones, or over the frontal sinuses, if the horse should give indication of pain when pressed there, are far more surgical-like measures, and should rarely be omitted in our treatment of glanders. There we are properly resorting to the use of counter-irritants: but perchance the seat of this local inflammation may not be within the reach of these stimuli, however powerful.

Tonics, particularly the sulphate of copper, (blue vitriol)—Glanders being a debilitating disease, tonics would appear to be indicated to sustain the system against the insidious effects of this long-continued irritation: or to excite another, healthier, and more powerful action, before which the other must succumb; but then, can we find a tonic which, while it has effect on the constitution generally, exerts its chief power on some particular part, and that part the schneiderian membrane? I believe that we have this general tonic with a peculiar local determination, in the sulphate of copper. Its effect in healing abrasions and arresting nasal gleet, is undeniable. How should it be administered? Not in sores which alter its character and depress instead of supporting, destroy instead of rousing, the principle of vitality. You must not, by incautious and rude assistance knock the staggering man fairly down. Sulphate of copper in small sores, a drachm, or two drachms, daily, or twice in the day, combined with some vegetable tonic that does not decompose it, and especially combined with an aromatic and stomachic, is worth trying.

Mr. Irvine has some faith in the sulphate of iron, (green vitriol); he gives it, however, not in nauseating, overwhelming doses, but dissolved in the water, so that the horse may drink a little of it at a time, and as often as he pleases. He says that the horse not only soon becomes habituated to the brackish taste of the iron, but prefers the drugged beverage to his common drink. I would urge you to practice every legitimate, but not cruel experiment; for, no doubt, nature has provided a remedy for every disease, even for those which are the consequences of our own imprudence or mismanagement; but never torture a poor animal wantonly in a hopeless case. Never suffer slitting the nostril, or scraping the cartilage, or firing the frontals and nasals, or injecting pepper or mustard, or corrosive sublimate, or sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol.)* There are brutes in human shape who have done so, and continue to do so. Pray ye, avoid them.

I will not detain you with a list of the medicines and combinations which have been used in the attempted cure of glanders. It were to needlessly occupy your time, and the columns of this paper. The few hints which have been suggested, will be sufficient to guide you so far as a safe and practicable path can be traced over so intricate a region.

[* Injections of weak solutions of Chloride of lime would, we think, be serviceable.—Editor Farmer and Gardener.]

CORN PLANTER.

We lately published an advertisement of a corn-planting machine, invented by Mr. Charles R. Belt, near Georgetown, in this District. Since then, we have seen a letter from a highly respectable and practical gentleman, of Prince George's, on the excellence of the machine, which in justice to the inventor, we insert the following extract from:—*Nat. Int.*

"I had hoped to have had the pleasure of seeing you, and giving you occular demonstration of the regularity of my whole field of corn, planted altogether (but with a trifling exception, and that in some measure to test the machine itself) with your corn-planter. I shall now insist on your coming to see it, as I think I can boast of a field to be excelled by few that I have seen this year. I am so pleased with its operations that I would not upon any account be without one. To the Northern, Middle, and Western states, I conceive it to be as great a discovery as Whitney's Cotton-Gin to the cotton-planter of the South, and if, as you state in your note, you have adapted its principles so as to apply it to the planting of cotton, of which I have no doubt, I congratulate you most sincerely."

TOBACCO PLANTERS' CONVENTION.

The Convention of Delegates from the Tobacco Planters of the states of Ohio, Virginia and Maryland, assembled at the City Hall in the city of Washington, pursuant to adjournment, on Tuesday, the 24th ult.

Governor Barbour, of Virginia, was called to preside over the meeting, and John Mercer, esq. of Maryland, appointed Secretary.

The President, on taking the chair, addressed the convention, and in an appropriate and eloquent manner explained its objects.

After a few remarks by another gentleman, Mr. Dodge, the consul of the United States for the port of Bremen, who was present by invitation, gave to the convention some valuable information on the subject of the Tobacco trade, with which his position and opportunities have made him thoroughly acquainted.

The Hon. Daniel Jenifer, chairman of the committee appointed for the purpose, made the following report:

The committee appointed by resolution of the convention of Tobacco Planters, held in this city on the 2d and 3d of the present month, to "ascertain the quantity of tobacco exported annually from the United States to foreign ports; the increase or decrease of the same from the year 1792 to the present time; also the amount of duties imposed in foreign ports; together with such other information as they might deem proper to communicate," have availed themselves of such information on the different subjects as they could obtain, which they now ask to submit to the consideration of the convention.

By a statement on file in the Treasury Department, which is a similar one to that presented to the convention at their last meeting, it appears that the quantity of tobacco annually exported from the United States to all foreign ports from the year 1790 to 1835, inclusive, has varied

much less than might have been expected, and more especially when formerly the whole growth of this article was confined to the states of Virginia and Maryland, whereas, at the present time, in addition to those two states, considerable quantities are grown in Kentucky, Ohio and Tennessee, which, together with Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Indiana, and Missouri, united, are estimated to produce nearly, if not quite, as much more. Still the exports have seldom exceeded 90,000 hogsheads, and 3,900,000 pounds of manufactured; the whole of the surplus being consumed within the United States, keeping down the exports to nearly what they were in 1790.

During the three years immediately preceding the French revolution, the average annual exports from the United States were 111,030 hogsheads, and of manufactured 112,260 pounds.

From the year 1793 to 1800, inclusive, the average annual exports were 70,308 hogsheads, and of manufactured about 200,000 pounds.

For the year 1801, the exports went up to 103,758 hogsheads, and of manufactured to about 2,000,000 pounds, but decreased the next year to 77,721 hogsheads, and continued at near that average until the years 1807 and 1808, when the Berlin and Milan decrees, and the embargo brought down the exports to less than 10,000 hogsheads.

From 1809 to 1812, inclusive, the annual average was, of exports, 66,659 hogsheads. The two succeeding years, being those of the late war with Great Britain, the exports were almost nominal, being less than 4900 hogsheads.

From 1815, the first year of peace, up to 1835, the exports (with the exception of the years 1827 and 1832) have averaged about 90,000 hogsheads, and 2,500,000 lbs. of manufactured tobacco.

The years 1827 and 1832, the exports exceeded those of all former years since 1792 to the present period. The amounts being for the first, 100,025 hogsheads and 2,637,411 lbs. and the latter 106,806 hogsheads, and 3,456,072 lbs. being the largest number of hogsheads exported from the United States since that year, which amounted to 112,428 hogsheads.

In 1835, the exports were 94,353 hogsheads and 3,817,854 lbs. which may be taken as a fair average of the past and present year.

Although the *number* of hogsheads exported in 1792 and the years immediately preceding were greater than for the last ten years, yet, when it is considered that the weight of the hogshead is considerably increased, as also the quantity of manufactured tobacco, it is believed that there is but little difference in the number of *pounds* exported between the former and present period.

Weight of Tobacco.

In 1790, and for some years subsequent, the average weight of a hogshead was about 1000 lbs. At the present time, those from Kentucky average about 1300 lbs.; and, although the finer qualities do not exceed, if equal, the former weights, yet, much the largest quantity exported being coarser and heavier, it is estimated that the average weight of all kinds, from Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, and Tennessee, is about 1200 lbs. to the hogshead. This, in addition to the increased quantity of manufactured tobacco, will show but little difference in the amount of exports between the former and present period.

Prices.

There has been a considerable diminution in the prices of our tobacco from the year 1800 to the present time, with the exception of the four years immediately succeeding the late war with Great Britain; during which it sustained an average of about $13½ per hundred lbs. From 1800 to 1809, the average price for those ten years was $6 5-8 per hundred lbs. whilst, for the same number of years to 1835, inclusive, it has not been quite $5 1-8 per hundred lbs. notwithstanding the quantity exported has not increased.

Value of Exports.

Prior to the year 1802 the value of the exported tobacco has not been ascertained. But in that year it amounted to $6,220,000; in 1816, just after the war, to $12,809,000; and in 1835, to 8,250,577, of unmanufactured, and of manufactured $357,611, making an aggregate value of $8,608,188. Thus, the value of annual exports from the United States of this article alone, under all the disadvantages of onerous foreign imposts and restrictions, may be put down at near $9,000,000.

With these facts before them, the committee do not see that the depressed state of the tobacco market can be attributable to the increased quantity produced in, and exported from, the United States. They must, therefore, look to other causes for the present reduced price of that staple.

Prior to the American revolution, all Europe depended on us for supplies of tobacco; but the war cutting off this resource, their attention was turned to its cultivation, since which period it has been more or less grown over the whole continent; the quantity, then, produced at the present time, your committee have no means at hand of ascertaining. It is, however, not to be denied that such is the inferiority of its quality, that it does not come in competition with the tobacco exported from the United States; but, from the *duties* and *restrictions* imposed by foreign governments and their agents upon the American produce, the peasantry are compelled to use it, to the exclusion of the latter, except to a limited extent.

The duties and *restrictions* in foreign markets on American tobacco are enormous, and in many ports in Europe amount to a total prohibition—more particularly in England, France, and the interior of Germany. If those duties and restrictions were so modified as to bear a fair proportion with numerous articles admitted into the United States from those countries, it is believed there would be a much greater demand for American tobacco abroad, and the prices necessarily increased.

Although the duties paid in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Bremen, and other ports of Holland and of Germany, on the Atlantic, are nearly nominal, yet tobacco cannot be introduced into the *interior* of Germany, which consumes the greatest quantity, without paying a duty of 11 Prussian dollars upon the hundred-weight of manufactured tobacco, which is about equal to $7 40 American, and upon unmanufactured, which generally goes in hogsheads, of 5½ Prussian dollars, equal to about $3 40 American, upon the hundred weight, which is one hundred per cent. upon the hundred-weight, which is one hundred per cent. upon the average price of 100 pounds of tobacco shipped from the United States.

When it is considered that the consumption of American tobacco in Germany and Holland is estimated at 53,000 hogsheads annually, (40,000 of which are consumed in Germany alone,) which are more than one-half the whole exports from the United States, we cannot be wrong when we attribute the present depressed state of the tobacco market to the *duties and restrictions exacted abroad.*

The quantity of tobacco grown in France during the years 1818, 1819 and 1820, (the only years we have correct data for,) averaged about 240,000,000 pounds, which, allowing 1000 lbs. to the hogshead, would be 25,000 hogsheads. The present exports from the United States to that country do not exceed 7000 hogsheads, and their whole consumption may be estimated at 35,000 hogsheads, and there, as in Germany, the peasantry are compelled to use their inferior miserable stuff at an exorbitant price, mixed with a small portion of American product.

From a statement, made out with great care and labor by Joshua Dodge, esq. American consul at Bremen, to whom we are indebted for much valuable information on the subject, it appears that the quantity of tobacco imported into that port from the United States, nearly all of which goes into the interior of Germany, from the year 1828 to 1835, has varied but little. Thus, it is apparent that the exports from the United States, and imports into foreign markets, have not increased so as to produce the present depression.

It is a remarkable fact, the cause of which we have been unable to account for, that the duties exacted in Holland and Belgium, on *Maryland* tobacco, are 14 per cent. higher than those paid on the same article from "Virginia, and all other North American states." The same difference applies to the *transit* duty through Holland and Belgium, and which is confined to *Maryland tobacco alone.*

The foregoing are the principal facts the committee have deemed proper to present to the consideration of the convention; and believing that the present state of things operates unequally and injuriously to the tobacco planting interests, which is not experienced by any other class of our citizens to the same extent; and looking at the annual value of the exports of tobacco from the United States, which at present exceeds $8,500,000, they confidently trust that some means will be adopted by the general government, which alone can remedy the evil, to secure and protect the tobacco interests of the United States abroad, in common with those of her other citizens. They therefore respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution.

Resolved, That a memorial be presented to the Congress of the United States, signed by the President and Secretary of this convention, in behalf of the tobacco planters of the country, praying that such means may be adopted as may be best calculated to promote the tobacco inter-

ests of the United States, and relieve the planters from the oppression and onerous burdens imposed by foreign governments upon that article of commerce, particularly in those countries from whence their exports are admitted into the United States free of duty, or at a reduced rate.

DANIEL JENIFER, Chairman.

The above report having been read, was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Mercer, the proceedings of the convention were ordered to be published in the newspapers of the District of Columbia.

The meeting then adjourned, to re-assemble at any time when a call for that purpose shall be made by the President of this convention.

BEET CULTURE.

Extracts from De Fontenelle's Manual

[Continued.]

The Preparation of the Soil.

It has long been ascertained that no ground can receive, many years in succession, the same plant, without destroying gradually the power of vegetation of this plant in it, by enfeebling it each year: thence came the belief that the ground was exhausted, and, in consequence, the absurd system of fallow grounds. The most reasonable doctrine to which experience has given support, establishes the fact that this exhaustion is relative to the particular plant which had been cultivated on it, and even that only temporary; so that by alternating in the same ground the cultivation of different plants, we may, at the end of a certain time, cultivate upon it again, and with the same profit as at first, that which, sown without the intermediate culture of other plants, would present but a sickly vegetation.

The culture of the beet must necessarily make a part in a system of rotation of crops. It is perhaps to this necessity being too often neglected, that we must attribute the ruin of different articles. The beet requires a very loose soil.—Its preparation will depend on the crop that preceded it. Thus, when the beet is to be sown after a crop of grain, it is necessary to give it two and even three deep ploughings—the first in winter, the third at the time of sowing.

M. Dubrunfaut, who gives many examples of a succession of crops, proposes one of a three years rotation, in which he makes the cultivation of the beet to follow a crop of potatoes. This plant, having the effect of breaking up the ground, may save one ploughing.

The rotation most suitable for the culture of beets, according to M. Mathieu de Dombasle is one of four years, as follows: corn, beets, barley or oats, and clover.

The observation made a long time since, that beets manured grow larger than those raised without manure, while, under the same volume, they contain less sugar, has led some persons to think that manure diminishes the quantity of sugar which was supplied by nitre of potash, which is found sometimes in the beet, especially when the ground in which it sprouted is mixed with plaster. But this belief was evidently erroneous: there is no longer a doubt on this point, now that we know that the largest beets do not always contain the most sugar.

It is unnecessary to remark that manures do not all act in the same manner, but will vary according to the nature of the soil on which they are spread. The state of decomposition in which the manure that we use, is, at the time, and the property they have of becoming decomposed in a longer or shorter time, should also have an influence on the time at which we spread them.

Among manures, those which are considered best, are those taken from the stable and poultry yard. We must take care to use them fresh. They should be put on the ground before winter, and spread over it between two ploughings. These manures which are commonly mixed with straw, make the soil light, break it up, and render it more permeable to the roots, and have beside the advantage of acting on the soil, by reason of their slow decomposition, during many years.

We use with advantage, to manure cold and sluggish lands, the residuum obtained by the manufacture of sugar, such as animal-charcoal, and skimmings. The pasturing of sheep on lands of this kind, also furnishes a very fertilizing manure.

When at harvesting beets we cut off their collets on the ground, as we call it, in speaking of the manner of harvesting them, the leaves, thus separated, make a considerable mass. It is customary to leave them on the ground as manure, and they are generally considered as supplying a good demi-dressing. It is the same with the waste of the manufacture, such as the radicles, the pieces of the neck, and the pickings which are taken from the beets in cleansing them for the rasp.

In Flanders they use a particular kind of manure, known under the name of Flemish, which is a mixture of solid and liquid substances. This sort, which is used in a state of complete decomposition, must not be put on the ground till the time of sowing, sometimes even a little after. It hastens in a remarkable manner the vegetation of the beet, retarding, however, its maturity. The green of its leaves is very deep; they are more abundant and larger; they dry and fall off very late. The roots themselves grow larger, but they are always more watery.

Experience has shown that in France the greatest product of a good soil may amount to 50,000 kilograms* to the hectare. In a poor soil it will not be more than from 5 to 10,000 kilograms. The medium product, according to a table given by M. Dubrunfaut from the amount of the product of ten different harvests, was nearly 24,000 kilograms.

The Sowing.

The choice of seed says M. Chaptal requires much caution. A good cultivator ought to raise them himself. The most vigorous and healthy plants must be selected for seed-bearers: they must be transplanted at two or three feet distance from one another, in a good exposure, and sheltered from the winds, which may break their stems. In the month of September when the seed is ripe, we cut the stalks, and when dry, the seed is detached from them with a stick, or with the hand. This seed is to be spread on cloths in the open air, to complete the drying, without which there is risk of its being heated. The fragments of stalks are separated by fanning, and the seed is preserved by keeping it safe from all moisture.

The plants furnishing the seed also contain sugar in sufficient quantity to be used with the others.

The sowing is to be done in the first pleasant days in Spring, when there is no longer any danger of frost, which in our climate arrives commonly at the end of March, or the beginning of April. It may be sown much later. Thus it happens, sometimes, that the seed is put in the ground in the month of May, or even in the first days of June; but this is only when the first sowing has failed, and the cultivator determines to take the chances of a second. Sown too soon while the earth is yet cold and moist, the seeds are apt to rot: on the other hand, too late, they are in danger of suffering by drought. In that case, the leaves of the beets, as they develope, cannot pierce through the crust which is formed on the surface of the soil. The time above mentioned is mostly free from both these inconveniences: the earth, in fact, retains yet a sufficient degree of moisture, and the action of the solar rays becoming every day more lively, the seed is in circumstances most favorable to germination. Too early sowing, besides, presents another inconvenience, in giving rise to the production of a crowd of parasitical plants, which impede the developement of the beet, make numerous hoeings necessary, and thus increase the expense of cultivation. If a frost happens after the plant has sprouted, it becomes indispensible to plant anew, the seed being destroyed by a temperature below zero.† It will be the same if by a series of too abundant rains the seed rots in the ground. These accidents, which occur very frequently, are the cause why we ought to count in each crop the half in a given quantity of the seed at least necessary to be added.

M. Chaptal fixes the quantity of seed necessary to a hectare at five or six kilograms, which will make, by computing as above, fifty per cent. addition, seven and a half to nine kilograms. M. Dubrunfaut puts the quantity of seed for the same space of ground at fifteen kilograms.‡—

* The kilogram being a little more than two pounds, a hectare a little over two acres English, it may be called 50,000 pounds an acre, the kilogram to the hectare being about as the pound to the acre.

† Zero in Reaumur's thermometer is the point at which water freezes, corresponding to 32° Farenheit.—*Trans.*

‡ Kilogramme, a thousand grammes. The dictionary of Laveaux says the kilogramme 'contient, 1000 grammes, and revient au poids du marc, 2 livres, 5 gros, 49 grains,"—is 100 grammes, and, in poids du marc, 2 lbs. 5 drachms, 49 grains. The poids du marc has 16 oz. to the lb. The French ounce contains 2 drachms more than the English, and the livre therefore more than our lb., that is 18 oz. English. The kilogramme is therefore 2 lbs. 4 oz. 5 drachms, 49 gr. 1 gr. (Fr.) is 162 of a drachm.—30 grs. of English weight to a drachm, (60 apothecaries) gives 17 43-100 grains to a gramme—which is 1-28 of an oz. a little over 2-3 of a dwt.

Both of these are by the mode of sowing broadcast. The difference between these two quantities is so great that there must be an error in the computation of one of them. There are three methods of sowing the seed, viz: broadcast, in nursery beds, and in drills.

The mode of sowing broadcast is most known and most generally practised. It is the same used for sowing grain. The soil having been suitably prepared, and smoothed by the roller, a laborer bearing before him an apron full of seeds marches in the way of the length of the piece to be sown, throwing the seed before him by pitches, so as to make it as uniform as possible. It may easily be conceived how imperfect this mode is, and also it is that which requires the greatest quantity of seeds.

The seed thus thrown is scattered at very unequal distances, which makes it necessary to pluck them up where they are too close, and to replant them in those places where they are very scattered. This is called thinning and transplanting. These operations are done simultaneously, about a month and a half after the seed has come up. The laborers, who are commonly women and children, employed in this labor, pluck up with one hand the superfluous plants; the other hand holds a planting stick with which they make a hole where there is a vacant space, in which they insert one of the plants they have pulled up. Care must be taken in pulling them up not to break the roots. We must always take care not to crowd them in replanting. The distance we preserve between the plants varies according to the size which we wish them to attain, and, of consequence according to the richness of the ground. They are generally placed from fifteen to eighteen inches apart.

The operation of transplanting has the inconvenience of retarding the vegetation of the root, which has never the same vigor as those that have not been removed. M. Mathieu de Dombasle does not think, however, that the beets when replanted are less rich in sugar than those which have not been removed; and after comparative experiments made with much attention he has adopted almost exclusively the plan of transplanting.

The method of sowing in nurseries consists in sowing all the seed at first on one seventh or one tenth part of the ground which they are afterward to occupy. This ground must have been well ploughed and manured. About one month and a half after the beets have come up, they are to be taken up and transplanted in the field destined to receive them. For this purpose, a man having a planting-stick pierces holes with it, in each of which the women deposit a plant, closing them again with their feet. Before transplanting them it is necessary to cut off the leaves about three inches from the neck. Plants that have not been so treated die much oftener than the others by the effect of drought.

The inconveniences of this method are to increase very much the labor, it being unavoidable, at the moment when the plant is putting forth its greatest force of vegetation, to break the greater part of the ends of roots, which prevents their elongating to a point, and makes them forked: they afterward grow out in radicles, which increase the difficulties of clearing.

For the two preceding methods of sowing we have substituted, in almost all the large plantations, that of sowing in drills, which is done by tracing with a harrow the teeth of which are at suitable distances, drills of an inch nearly in depth, in which women, who follow the harrow, deposit the seed at intervals of sixteen inches. We then pass over the whole surface of the field a harrow upside down, to smooth the ground and cover the seed. In less extended plantings this mode of sowing is improved by using a seed-bag, or sower.

This instrument, which is made in different forms more or less complicated, is composed of a sort of box, in form of a hopper, in which is put the seed that is to be sown: the bottom of the box is formed of a wooden cylinder, the surface of which has cavities in which the seeds lodge. The whole is moved on two wheels.—In moving this machine, the motion of the wheels is comunicated, by means of a feeder, to the cylinder, which in its rotary motion carries the seed from the box into the cavities, and sheds them uniformly in furrows traced by shares placed before the machine. We may readily conceive that the distances in which the seed will fall into the ground will be regulated by that which they had in the cavities of the cylinder.

In England, they have adopted, says M. Chaptal, a process which must have great success.—They open a deep furrow, and put the manure in the bottom: they then trace a second, which covers the first. The seeds are sown in the length of the furrows, so that they will be always placed perpendicularly to the manure, which retains its freshness, and furnishes its nourishment to the seed

It is also necessary, when sown in drills, to thin the plants in parts where they are too near, and to replant them, on the other hand, in the vacant spaces. For the rest, this labor is performed with great facility by reason of the regularity of the lines.

THE HUSBANDMAN.

There is one prevailing error among this class of society which ought to be eradicated and destroyed—it is more fatal to the business of agriculture than the growth of Canada thistles, or the destruction of May frosts—we mean the neglected education of the farmer's children. It is frequently remarked that education is of little use to the farmer; a very little science will do for him. Great knowledge is only beneficial in the professional man. Expressions of this sort are founded upon a false estimate of one of the most useful and elevated professions of life.

If the habitual business of the cultivator does not afford the mental powers a field for their most extended exercise, we know not where to look for such a field. The study of agriculture unites to the theory of science the very essential material of its practical parts. It makes the study experimentally and truly learned.

Nearly every thing that is useful in our pilgrimage through life is drawn from the earth.—The main use of science is to explore the minutiæ of nature, to fathom its secret caverns, and to bring forth the hidden possessions of the earth into comprehensible identity. Where then is the occupation that so richly furnishes a perpetual supply of mental food as that of agriculture. In the constant exercises and every day labor of the farmer the business of his science is progressing, if his intellect has been set right in the education of his youth. The theory is all essential, for this constitutes the implement by which he is to prosecute the study of human nature to its practical utility.

A man cannot go forth upon the land with any good degree of promise in scientific experiment, without the light of past experience upon his pathway, and this he can only obtain by a passage through the literary institutions of the country, where the results of the labors of the learned for ages are collected together and made accessible to the student. To attempt a prosecution of the sciences independent of the past experience, as we sometimes incline to consider ourselves, would be vain. There is scarcely a valuable discovery of modern times but has borrowed something of its proportions or utility from the mind of antiquity.

That the farmer by a scientific cultivation of his land, can increase to a very great extent its productions, there does not exist a rational doubt. And that the time is coming when there will be actual necessity for this increase of production, there is every appearance. It is therefore not only wise and expedient to commence or carry on now, but it is a high duty which is owed to posterity, in consideration of all the blessings which past ages have bequeathed us.

Permit us, therefore, in our humble way, to impress upon the minds of the farmers the very great usefulness of education. Give your sons and daughters not the less education because you design them for rural life and agricultural pursuit: If you are able, educate them—they will find abundant employment for all their science though their farms be located in the deep wilderness of the west; though they be cast amid barren rocks and sterile sand plains, science will aid them there.

Not a blade of grass nor spear of grain but will grow better under the cultivation of intellectual care. Not a flower but will show beauties to the eye of science, which the vulgar world knows not of. Not a vine but rears finer and produces more where educated hands superintend its growth. In short, all nature is beautified, improved and bettered, where the cultivator is no stranger to its properties and the science of its developments.

Farmers give your children education. It is the only earthly inheritance you can bequeath them that is beyond *the reach of accident.* All other human property is constantly changing and transitory. Science is not transferable—not like the mutability of other goods, negotiable; firm and unshaken by human vicissitude. It will be the enduring companion of your children through life—it will support them in all the afflictions of Providential chastisement, and prepare them for an inheritance in that undiscovered country beyound the land of death.—*Troy Whig.*

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Memorial to the legislature for aid to the Agricultural community—notice of superior Razor Powder—the Silk culture in Virginia—alternation of crops, draining—improvement of stock, &c.—essay on the diseases of domestic animals—notice of a corn planter—proceedings of the Tobacco planters' convention—Beet culture—graphic sketch of the husbandman—prices currents and advertisements.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* MONDAY

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	1 75	——
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs.	6 50	8 50
CORN, yellow,	bushel.	98	1 00
White,	"	95	98
COTTON, Virginia,	pound.	——	——
North Carolina,	"	——	——
Upland,	"	18½	20
Louisiana 20a21—Alabama	"	18	21
FEATHERS,	pound.	50	——
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 62	1 75
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	12 00	13 00
Do. do. baker's	"	——	——
Do. do. Superfine, ex.	"	10 50	10 75
Super How. st. in good de'd	"	10 50	10 75
" " wagon price,	"	10 25	——
City Mills, super	"	10 00	10 25
Do extra	"	10 25	10 50
Susquehanna,	"	——	10 50
Rye,	"	7 25	7 50
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	——	21 00
do. in bbls.	bbl.	——	4 62
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,	bushel.	8 00	8 50
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 00	3 75
Orchard,	"	——	2 75
Tall meadow Oat,	"	——	2 75
Herds, or red top,	"	——	1 25
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	——	20 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	7 75	8 50
Slaughtered,	"	7 25	7 75
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	16	——
second,	"	14	——
refuse,	"	12	——
LIME,	bushel.	35	37
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.	"	$ 50	4 00
OATS,	"	€2	65
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	——	——
Black eye,	"	1 12	——
Lady,	"	——	——
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,	ton.	4 75	——
Ground,	barrel.	1 50	——
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	——	——
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	1 35	1 40
Susquehannah,	"	——	——
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	3 50	4 50
" brown and red,	"	4 50	0 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	7 90
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	5 00	10 00
" yellow and red,	"	6 00	8 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 90
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	4 00	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	8 00
Virginia,	"	7 00	14 00
Rappahannock,	"	——	——
Kentucky,	"	8 00	14 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	——	2 30
Red, best	"	2 20	2 25
inferior,	"	1 25	1 75
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	42	42½
" in hhds.	"	39½	——
" wagon price,	"	36	37
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 75	——
To Wheeling,	"	2 00	——
		washed.	*unwash*
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	50 *to* 60	30 32
Full Merino,	"	45 50	28 30
Three fourths Merino,	"	42 45	26 28
One half do.	"	38 42	26 28
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	35 38	26 28
Pulled,	"	38 40	26 28

Howard st. Flour, sales limited, receipts very light.

PLACE WANTED AS OVERSEER.

A young, industrious, and enterprising man, who is a good farmer and understands the management of hands, wants a situation in the above capacity. Any person wishing to employ such a person will please address a letter to Elie Plummer, Chestertown, Md. no 15 2t

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,	barrel.	——	——
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	17	18
Shoulders, do	"	——	15
Middlings, do	"	——	15
Assorted, country,	"	——	14
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	25	37
Roll,	"	20	28
CIDER,	barrel.	1 00	1 25
CALVES, three to six weeks old	each.	4 50	6 00
COWS, new milch,	"	35 00	50 00
Dry,	"	10 00	13 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	——	2 12
CHOP RYE,	"	——	2 25
EGGS,	dozen.	18	25
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	——	——
No. 2,	"	——	——
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	3 50	——
Mackerel, No. 1, —— No. 2	"	9 50	10 50
No. 3,	"	——	6 75
Cod, salted,	cwt.	——	——
LARD,	pound.	16	17

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par	VIRGINIA.	
Branch at Baltimore,	do	Farmers Bank of Virginia	1
Other Branches,	do	Bank of Virginia,	¾a1
MARYLAND.		Branch at Fredericksburg	do
Banks in Baltimore,	par	Petersburg,	do
Hagerstown,	½a	Norfolk,	do
Frederick,	do	Winchester,	do
Westminster,	do	Lynchburg,	do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do	Danville,	do
Do. payable at Easton,	½	Bank of the Valley,	1
Salisbury, 5 per ct. dis.		Branch at Romney,	1
Cumberland,	1	Do. Charlestown,	do
Millington,	do	Do. Leesburg,	1
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks,	2½a3
Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Banks,	½.	Ohio Banks, generally	3a3½
PENNSYLVANIA.		New Jersey Banks gen.	1½a2
Philadelphia,	¼a	New York City,	¼a
Chambersburg,	1	New York State,	2½a3
Gettysburg	do	Massachusetts,	2a2½
Pittsburg,	2a2½	Connecticut,	2a2½
York,	¼a	New Hampshire,	2a2½
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	1½a2	Maine,	2a2½
Delaware [under $5]	3a4	Rhode Island,	2a2½
Do. [over 5]	¼a½	North Carolina,	3¼a4
Michigan Banks,	6a	South Carolina,	3¼a4
Canadian do.	6a	Georgia,	3¼a4
		New Orleans	6

CHINESE MULBERRIES, &c.

THE Subscribers have still on hand the following:—

30,000 Morus Multicaulis, the wood of which is fully matured, there having been no premature frosts on Long Island the past season. Also 50,000 cuttings can be supplied.

20,000 Ingrafted trees of the new Chinese Mulberry, with large thick leaves, remarkable for the quantity of nutritious matter, this species being sufficiently hardy for the most northern latitudes, and possessing all the advantages of the Morus Multicaulis—these are from 3 to 6 feet in height.

3,000 Hybrid Morus Multicaulis, with large leaves, and close joints, and 5 to 6 feet in height.

35,000 Florence Mulberry with entire leaves, in which point they differ from the common White Mulberry; these are imported direct from the best silk district of France, 1½ to 2½ feet in height, and will be sold at very low rates.

60 lbs. White Italian Mulberry Seed.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SONS.

Linnæan Garden, Flushing, January 27th, 1837.

feb 7 3t

FOR SALE,

A half Durham and half Devon Bull, — years old of fine model and size. As his owner has no use for him he would be sold a bargain. Apply to the editor. no 15

CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTER.

THE subscribers offer for sale Sinclair & Moore's improved Cylindrical Straw Cutters, of various sizes, adapted to horse or manual power.

The very important improvements made by Messrs. Sinclair & Moore on these machines, giving them extra strength and durability, have rendered them the most perfect and effective Straw Cutter in this country; they are so constructed as to be capable of cutting cornstalks and fodder, tangled hay, &c. with great ease, thus enabling the farmer to realize a profit by feeding to his cattle his corn fodder, which would otherwise in a great measure be lost. These machines are self-feeders, the knives of spiral form, and act on a steel bed, in such a manner as to cut with great ease and despatch. The sizes are as follow, viz.

11 INCH BOX, suited to manual power, and capable of cutting 600 bushels of straw per day, being quite sufficient for the usual wants of farmers, price $30 00

Extra knives for do. per sett, 4 00

14 INCH BOX, suited to manual or horse power: this size will cut 1000 bushels of straw per day, price 45 00

Extra knives for do. per sett, 5 00

20 INCH BOX, suited to horse or steam power, capable of cutting 125 bushels of straw per hour, price 75 00

Extra knives per sett, 8 00

☞ The above named machines are all made with endless leather, movable bottoms; boxes with stationary bottoms are only made to order, being inferior, and a very trifle less in cost.

ALSO FOR SALE,

CORN SHELLERS, with vertical cast iron wheels, will shell 25 or 30 bushels per hour, price 20 00

Ditto Do. a powerful machine, adapted to horse power, and capable of shelling 80 a 100 bushels per hour, price 40 00

1800 PLOUGHS, of various patterns and sizes, including those in general use and most approved, price, 4 50 a 20 00

WHEAT FANS, common Dutch and patent, price $20 a 25 a 35 00

CULTIVATORS, for Corn and Tobacco, 5 a 6 50

COTTON GINS made to order from patterns, most approved by the southern planters, price $50 a 150 each.

75 Tons Plough and Machine Castings.

AND IN SHORT,

Every other implement appertaining to the wants of the farmer.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, jr. & CO.

ja 24 Light near Pratt street whf.

FRENCH SUGAR BEET SEED.

THE subscribers have for sale 200 lbs. of white and yellow French Sugar Beet Seed.—This lot of seed was raised last season from French Seed of the finest quality and can be recommended as fresh and pure. Also directions on the cultivation of Beet Sugar.

In store, an extensive assortment of Garden Seeds, European Field Seeds, a large collection of Flower Seeds, and will have early in the spring a superb collection of DOUBLE DAHLIA FLOWER ROOTS, consisting of about 200 superb varieties.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr., & Co.

Jan. 10, 1837. 2t. A. P. C.

AN AYRSHIRE BULL FOR SALE.

A Bull of the above breed, of well attested pedigree, is now on sale by the editor of this paper.

Letters on the subject must be *post-paid*. oc4

PATENT HORSE SHOES,

Made of best refined Iron, and every shoe warranted—Any failing to render the most perfect satisfaction will be received back, and the money paid for the same refunded. A constant supply for sale by

THOMAS JANVIER, Agent,

87 Smith's wharf.

P. S. Henry Burden of Troy, N. Y. has obtained letters patent from the government of France, granting him the exclusive privilege of manufacturing horse shoes by his *newly* invented machines. nov 29 3m